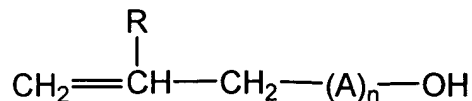


- (c) gradually adding to the reactor the remaining acrylic monomer and initiator;

wherein the allylic alcohol has the general structure:

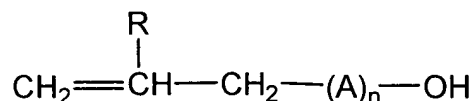


in which R is hydrogen, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkyl, or a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> aryl group; A is an oxyalkylene group; and n, which is an average number of oxyalkylene groups, is within the range of 1 to about 5; and wherein the process gives a total monomer conversion greater than about 90%.

16. (Amended) A process for making an acrylic polyol, said process being performed at reflux temperature under atmospheric pressure, essentially in the absence of styrene, methyl acrylate and methyl methacrylate, and comprising:

- (a) initially charging a reactor with an allylic alcohol, 0-50% of the total amount to be used of C<sub>2</sub> to C<sub>20</sub> alkyl or aryl acrylate or methacrylate and 0-100% of the total amount to be used of a free-radical initiator;
- (b) heating the reactor contents to reflux ; and
- (c) gradually adding to the reactor the remaining acrylic monomer and initiator;

wherein the acrylic monomer has a boiling point the same as or higher than the allylic alcohol, wherein the allylic alcohol has the general structure:



in which R is hydrogen, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkyl, or a C<sub>6</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> aryl group; A is an oxyalkylene group; and n, which is an average number of oxyalkylene groups, is within the range of 1 to about 15; and wherein the process gives a total monomer conversion greater than about 90%.